of lighted *brimſtone* matches to the ſmoke, they all went out in an inſtant. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BRI'MSTONY. *adj.* [from *brimſtone.*] Full of brimſtone; containing ſulphur; ſulphureous.

BRI'NDED. *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with branches.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
She tam'd the *brinded* lioneſs,
And ſpotted mountain pard. *Milton.*
My *brinded* heifer to the ſtake I lay;
Two thriving calves ſhe ſuckles twice a day. *Dryden.*

BRI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *brinded.*] The ſtate of being brinded.

A natural *brindle*. *Clariſſa.*

BRI'NDLED. *adj.* [from *brindle.*] Brinded; ſtreaked.

The boar, my ſiſters! aim the fatal dart,
And ſtrike the *brindled* monſter to the heart. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

BRINE. *n. ſ.*

1. Water impregnated with ſalt.

The encreaſing of the weight of water, will encreaſe its power of bearing; as we ſee *brine*, when it is ſalt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 790.

Diſſolve the ſheeps dung in water, and add to it as much ſalt as will make it a ſtrong *brine*, in this liquour, to ſteep your corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The ſea.

All, but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the veſſel,
Then all afire with me. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
The air was calm, and, on the level *brine*,
Sleek Panope, with all her ſiſters, play'd. *Milton.*
As when two adverſe winds
Engage with horrid ſhock, the ruffled *brine*
Roars ſtormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath waſh'd thy ſallow cheeks for Roſaline! *Shakeſp.*

BRI'NEPIT. *n. ſ.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit of ſalt water.

Then I lov'd thee,
And ſhew'd thee all the qualities o' th' iſle,
The freſh ſprings, *brinepits*, barren place, and fertile. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To BRING. *v. a.* [bpunzan, Sax. preter. I *brought*; part. paſſ. *brought*; bpoht, Sax.]

1. To fetch from another place; diſtinguiſhed from to *carry*, or convey, to another place.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
And as ſhe was going to fetch it, he called to her, and ſaid, *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morſel of bread in thy hand.
1 *Kings*, xvii. 11.

A regiſtry of lands may furniſh eaſy ſecurities of money, that ſhall be *brought* over by ſtrangers. *Temple.*

2. To convey in one's own hand; not to ſend by another.

And if my wiſh'd alliance pleaſe your king,
Tell him he ſhould not ſend the peace, but *bring*. *Dryden.*

3. To produce; to procure.

There is nothing will *bring* you more honour, and more eaſe, than to do what right in juſtice you may. *Bacon.*

4. To cauſe to come.

He proteſts he loves you,
And needs no other ſuitor, but his liking
To *bring* you in again. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
There is but one God, who made heaven and earth, and ſea and winds; but the folly and madneſs of mankind *brought* in the images of gods. *Stillingfleet.*
The fountains of the great deep being broke open, ſo as a general deſtruction and devaſtation was *brought* upon the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet's Theory.*
Bring back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they ſhould purſue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*
The great queſtion, which, in all ages, has diſturbed mankind, and *brought* on them thoſe miſchiefs. *Locke.*

5. To introduce.

Since he could not have a ſeat among them himſelf, he would *bring* in one, who had more merit. *Tatler*, N° 81.

6. To reduce; to recal.

Nathan's fable had ſo good an effect, as to *bring* the man after God's own heart to a right ſenſe of his guilt. *Spect.* N° 83.

7. To attract; to draw along.

In diſtillation, the water aſcends difficultly, and *brings* over with it ſome part of the oil of vitriol. *Newton's Opticks.*

8. To put into any particular ſtate or circumſtances, to make liable to any thing.

Having got the way of reaſoning, which that ſtudy neceſſarily *brings* the mind to, they might be able to tranſfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they ſhall have occaſion. *Locke.*
The queſtion for *bringing* the king to juſtice was immediately put, and carried without any oppoſition, that I can find. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.*

9. To conduct.

A due conſideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the world will as certainly *bring* us home to ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*
The underſtanding ſhould be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge, by inſenſible degrees. *Locke.*

10. To recal; to ſummons.

But thoſe, and more than I to mind can *bring*,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to ſing. *Dryden.*

11. To induce; to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in thoſe words, would not ſuffer him to think otherwiſe, how, or whenſoever, he is *brought* to reflect on them. *Locke.*
It ſeems ſo prepoſterous a thing to men, to make themſelves unhappy in order to happineſs, that they do not eaſily *bring* themſelves to it. *Locke.*
Profitable employments would be no leſs a diverſion than any of the idle ſports in faſhion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*

12. *To bring about.* [See ABOUT.] To bring to paſs; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to *bring about*,
If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
This turn of mind threw off the oppoſitions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the moſt vain and impracticable into his deſigns, and to *bring about* ſeveral great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

13. *To bring forth.* To give birth to; to produce.

The good queen,
For ſhe is good, hath *brought* you *forth* a daughter:
Here 'tis; commends it to your bleſſing. *Shakeſp.*
More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, firſt *brought forth*
Light out of darkneſs! *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii. *l.* 472.
Bewail thy falſehood, and the pious works
It hath *brought forth*, to make thee memorable
Among illuſtrious women, faithful wives. *Milton's Agoniſt.*
Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand,
Another queen *brings forth* another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dryden, Æneid* vii. *l.* 444.

Idleneſs and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want; and this tempts men to injuſtice; and that cauſeth enmity and animoſity. *Tillotſon.*
The value of land is raiſed, when it is fitted to *bring forth* a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*

14. *To bring forth.* To bring to light.

The thing that is hid, *bringeth* he *forth* to light.
Job, xxviii. 11.

15. *To bring in.* To reduce.

Send over into that realm ſuch a ſtrong power of men, as ſhould perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and looſe people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

16. *To bring in.* To afford gain.

The ſole meaſure of all his courteſies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him *in*. *South.*
Trade *brought* us *in* plenty and riches. *Locke.*

17. *To bring in.* To introduce.

Entertain no long diſcourſe with any; but, if you can, *bring in* ſomething to ſeaſon it with religion. *Taylor.*
The fruitfulneſs of Italy and the like, are not *brought in* by force, but naturally riſe out of the argument. *Addiſon.*
Quotations are beſt *brought in*, to confirm ſome opinion controverted. *Swift.*

18. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cauſe to eſcape.

I truſted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwiſe have *brought* me *off*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar. *L'Eſtrange.*
The beſt way to avoid this imputation, and to *bring off* the credit of our underſtanding, is to be truly religious. *Tillotſon.*

19. *To bring on.* To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and *bring* others *on*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 36.

20. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty ſhould be made uſe of upon few occaſions, of ſmall importance, and only with a view of *bringing over* his own ſide, another time, to ſomething of greater and more publick moment. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. man.*
The proteſtant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church. *Swift.*

21. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to ſhew.

If I make not this cheat *bring out* another, and the ſhearers prove ſheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Which he could *bring out*, where he had,
And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudibras.*
Theſe ſhake his ſoul, and, as they boldly preſs,
Bring out his crimes, and force him to confeſs. *Dryden.*
Another way made uſe of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but thoſe experiments *bring out* the denarius heavier. *Arbuthnot.*

22. *To bring under.* To ſubdue; to repreſs.

That ſharp courſe which you have ſet down, for the *bringing under* of thoſe rebels of Ulſter, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenſer's Ireland.*
To ſay, that the more capable, or the better deſerver, hath ſuch right to govern, as he may compulſorily *bring under* the leſs worthy, is idle. *Bacon's Holy War.*

23. *To bring up.* To educate; to inſtruct; to form.

The well *bringing up* of the people, ſerves as a moſt ſure bond to hold them. *Sidney, b.* i.
He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up* young men, eſpecially young gentlemen, ſhould have ſomething more in him than Latin. *Locke.*
They frequently converſed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in the ſame courſe of knowledge. *Addiſon. Guardian*, N° 107.

24. *To bring up.* To bring into practice.

Several obliging deferences, condeſcenſions, and ſubmiſſions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were firſt of all *brought up* among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator*, N° 119.

25. *To bring up.* To cauſe to advance.

Bring up your army; but, I think, you'll find,
They've not prepar'd for us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

BRI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *bring.*] The perſon that brings any thing.

Yet the firſt *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a loſing office: and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a ſullen bell,
Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
Beſt you fee ſafe the *bringer*
Out of the hoſt: I muſt attend mine office. *Shakeſp.*

BRI'NGER UP. Inſtructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthieſt men. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

BRI'NISH. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Having the taſte of brine; ſalt.

Nero would be tainted with remorſe
To hear and ſee her plaints, her *briniſh* tears. *Shakeſp.*
For now I ſtand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderneſs of ſea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when ſome envious ſurge
Will, in his *briniſh* bowels, ſwallow him. *Shakeſp. T. Andr.*

BRI'NISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *briniſh.*] Saltneſs; tendency to ſaltneſs.

BRINK. *n. ſ.* [*brink*, Daniſh.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

Th' amazed ſtames ſtand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's *brink* retire,
Afraid to venture on ſo large a leap. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*
We ſtand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of thoſe ſtates at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*
So have I ſeen, from Severn's *brink*,
A flock of geeſe jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove wou'd ſink,
And, ſwimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

BRI'NY. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Salt.

He, who firſt the paſſage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at leaſt, in hollow wood,
Who tempted firſt the *briny* flood. *Dryden.*
Then, *briny* ſeas, and taſteful ſprings, farewel,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

A muriatick or *briny* taſte ſeems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline ſalt; for ſpirit of ſalt, and ſalt of tartar, mixed, produce a ſalt like ſea ſalt. *Arbuthnot on Aiments.*

BRI'ONY. See BRYONY.

BRISK. *adj.* [*briſque*, Fr.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; ſprightly; applied to men.

Pr'ythee, die, and ſet me free,
Or elſe be
Kind and *briſk*, and gay like me. *Sir J. Denham.*
A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *briſk* gameſome laſs, was ſo altered in a few days, that he was liker a ſceleton than a living man. *L'Eſtrange.*
Why ſhou'd all honour then be ta'en
From lower parts, to load the brain:
When other limbs we plainly ſee,
Each in his way, as *briſk* as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; ſpirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some ſorts, when old, continue *briſk* and fine. *Denham.*
Under ground, the rude Riphæan race
Mimick *briſk* cyder, with the brake's product wild,
Sloes pounded, hips, and ſervis' harſheſt juice. *Philips.*
It muſt needs be ſome exteriour cauſe, and the *briſk* acting of ſome objects without me, whoſe efficacy I cannot reſiſt. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright.

Objects appeared much darker, becauſe my inſtrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty five times, it would have made the object appear more *briſk* and pleaſant. *Newton's Opticks.*

To BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briſkly.

BRI'SKET. *n. ſ.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breaſt of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *briſket* ſkin red. *Mortimer.*

BRI'SKLY. *adv.* [from *briſk.*] Actively; vigorouſly.

We have ſeen the air in the bladder ſuddenly expand itſelf ſo much, and ſo *briſkly*, that it manifeſtly lifted up ſome light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*
I could plainly perceive the creature to ſuck in many of the moſt minute animalcula, that were ſwimming *briſkly* about in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

BRI'SKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *briſk.*]

1. Livelineſs; vigour; quickneſs.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguiſh, yet will ſlacken and allay the vigour and *briſkneſs* of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety.

But the moſt diſtinguiſhing part of his character ſeems to me, to be his *briſkneſs*, his jollity, and his good humour. *Dryd.*

BRI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [bpyſtl, Sax.] The ſtiff hair of ſwine.

I will not open my lips ſo wide as a *briſtle* may enter. *Shakeſp.*
He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with *briſtles*, which probably ſpend more upon the ſame matter which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *briſtles* ſeem to be nothing elſe but a horn ſplit into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*
Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With riſing *briſtles*, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverſe breaſts with tuſks oblique they wound. *Dryd.*

To BRI'STLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in briſtles.

Now for the bare-pickt bone of majeſty,
Doth dogged war *briſtle* his angry creſt,
And ſnarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
Which makes him plume himſelf, and *briſtle* up
The creſt of youth againſt your dignity. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

To BRI'STLE. *v. n.* To ſtand erect as briſtles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or boar with *briſtled* hair,
In thy eye that ſhall appear,
When thou wak'ſt, it is thy dear. *Shakeſp. Midſum. N. Dr.*
Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and *briſtling* hair upright;
Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden's Fables.*
Thy hair ſo *briſtles* with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that riſe in bearded ears. *Dryden's Perſius.*

To BRISTLE *a thread.* To fix a briſtle to it.

BRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *briſtle.*] Thick ſet with briſtles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are ſomewhat *briſtly*, which may help to preſerve the dew. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*
If the eye were ſo acute as to rival the fineſt microſcope, the ſight of our own ſelves would affright us; the ſmootheſt ſkin would be beſet all over with rugged ſcales and *briſtly* hairs. *Bentley.*
Thus maſtful beech the *briſtly* chefnut bears,
And the wild aſh is white with bloomy pears. *Dryden's Virg.*
The careful maſter of the ſwine,
Forth haſted he to tend his *briſtly* care. *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* xiv.

BRI'STOL STONE. A kind of ſoft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briſtol.

Of this kind of cryſtal are the better and larger ſort of *Briſtal ſtones*, and the Kerry ſtones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *n. ſ.* The name of a fiſh.

The pilchards were wont to purſue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

To BRITE. } *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or hops, are ſaid to *brite*,
To BRIGHT. } when they grow over-ripe. *Dict.*

BRITTLE. *adj.* [bpyttan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, ſo *brittle*, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 622.
From earth all came, to earth muſt all return,
Frail as the cord, and *brittle* as the urn. *Prior.*
Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,
What does the buſy world conclude at beſt,
But *brittle* goods, that break like glaſs? *Granville.*
If the ſtone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and paſs in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BRI'TTLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brittle.*] Aptneſs to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightneſs, ſharp without *brittleneſs*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*
Artificers, in the tempering of ſteel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or leſſer in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleneſs* or toughneſs. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *n. ſ.* The gadfly.

A *brize*, a ſcorned little creature,
Through his fair hide his angry ſting did threaten. *Spenſer.*

BROACH. *n. ſ.* [*broche*, Fr.]

1. A ſpit.

He was taken into ſervice in his court, to a baſe office in his kitchen; ſo that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
Whoſe offered entrails ſhall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatneſs from the hazle *broach*. *Dryden's Virgil.*